



राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य शासन द्वारा प्रकाशित

शुक्रवार, 16 नवम्बर, 2018 / 25 कार्तिक, 1940

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA-171 001

NOTIFICATION

Shimla, the 22nd October, 2018

No. HHC/Admn.16 (13) part.—The Hon'ble Chief Justice, in exercise of the powers vested in him U/S 139(b) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, U/S 297(1) (b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Rule 5(vi) of the H.P. Oath Commissioners (Appointment & Control) Rules, 2007 has been pleased to appoint Sh. Rahul Sharma, Ms. Megha, Sh. Prabhu

Kumar, Ms. Archana and Ms. Sunita, Advocates, Shimla as Oath Commissioners at District Courts, Chakkar, Shimla for a period of two years with immediate effect for administering oaths and affirmations on affidavits to the deponents under the aforesaid Codes and Rules.

By order,
Sd/-
Registrar General.

HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA-171 001

NOTIFICATION

Shimla, the 22nd October, 2018

No. HHC/Admn.16(13)74-IX.—The Hon'ble Chief Justice, in exercise of the powers vested in him U/S 139(b) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, U/S 297(1) (b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Rule 5(vi) of the H.P. Oath Commissioners (Appointment & Control) Rules, 2007 has been pleased to appoint Sh. Pankaj Negi and Sh. Nikhil Mahant, Advocates, Rohru as Oath Commissioners at Rohru, Distt. Shimla, H.P. for a period of two years with immediate effect for administering oaths and affirmations on affidavits to the deponents under the aforesaid Codes and Rules.

By order,
Sd/-
Registrar General.

HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA-171 001

NOTIFICATION

Shimla, the 26th October, 2018

No. HHC/Admn.3(400)/95-III.—12 days earned leave on and with effect from 26-10-2018 to 06-11-2018 with permission to suffix Deepawali holidays, Second Saturday and Sunday falling *w.e.f.* 07-11-2018 to 11-11-2018 is hereby sanctioned in favour of Shri Lal Singh Pathania, Secretary of this Registry.

Certified that Shri Lal Singh Pathania is likely to join the same post and at the same station from where he proceeds on leave after the expiry of the above leave period.

Certified that Shri Lal Singh Pathania would have continued to officiate the same post of Secretary but for his proceeding on leave.

By order,
Sd/-
Registrar General.

HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA-171 001**NOTIFICATION***Shimla, the 1st November, 2018*

No. HHC/Admn.3(398)/95-I.—06 days earned leave on and with effect from 12-11-2018 to 17-11-2018 with permission to prefix Deepawali holiday, Second Saturday and Sunday falling from 7th to 11th November, 2018 and suffix Sunday falling on 18-11-2018 is hereby sanctioned in favour of Shri Mohan Lal Gandhi, Secretary of this Registry.

Certified that Shri Mohan Lal Gandhi is likely to join the same post and at the same station from where he proceeds on leave after the expiry of the above leave period.

Certified that Shri Mohan Lal Gandhi would have continued to officiate the same post of Secretary but for his proceeding on leave.

By order,
Sd/-
Registrar General.

HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA-171 001**OFFICE ORDER***Shimla, the 1st November, 2018*

No. HHC/Admn.3(344)/92-I .—08 days earned leave *w.e.f.* 15-11-2018 to 22-11-2018 with permission to suffix Gazetted holiday 23-11-2018 is hereby sanctioned, *ex-post-facto*, in favour of Shri Vishal Shabi, Section Officer of this Registry.

Certified that Shri Vishal Shabi has joined the same post and at the same station from where he had proceeded on leave after the expiry of the above leave period.

Certified that Shri Vishal Shabi would have continued to officiate the same post of Section Officer but for his proceeding on leave.

By order,
Sd/-
Registrar General.

HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA-171 001**NOTIFICATION***Shimla, the 25th October, 2018*

No. HHC/Estt.3(546)/2003-I.—11 days earned leave on and *w.e.f.* 12-11-2018 to 22-11-2018 with permission to prefix Deepawali holidays, Second Saturday and Sunday falling

from 7th to 11th November, 2018 and suffix Gazetted holiday falling on 23-11-2018 is hereby sanctioned in favour of Shri Sanjay Thakur, Assistant Registrar of this Registry.

Certified that Shri Sanjay Thakur is likely to join the same post and at the same station from where he proceeds on leave after the expiry of the above leave period.

Certified that Shri Sanjay Thakur would have continued to officiate the same post of Assistant Registrar but for his proceeding on leave.

By order,
Sd/-
Registrar General.

HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA-171 001

NOTIFICATION

Shimla, the 25th October, 2018

No. HHC/GAZ/14-292/2006-I.—Hon'ble the Chief Justice in exercise of the powers vested in him under Rule 2(32) of Chapter 1 of H.P. Financial Rules, 2009 has been pleased to declare Civil Judge-cum-JMIC, Kangra, H.P. as Drawing and Disbursing Officer in respect of the Court of Senior Civil Judge-cum-ACJM, Kangra, District Kangra and also the Controlling Officer for the purpose of T.A. etc. in respect of the establishment attached to the aforesaid court under Major head "2014—Administration of Justice" during the leave period of Shri Dhiru Thakur, Senior Civil Judge-cum-ACJM, Kangra, H.P. or until he returns from leave.

By order,
Sd/-
Registrar General.

HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA -171 001

NOTIFICATION

Shimla, the 27th October, 2018

No. HHC/GAZ/14-88/78-I.—The Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh, in exercise of the powers vested in it under Article 235 of the Constitution of India readwith Rule 12 of the Himachal Pradesh Judicial Service Rules, 2004, has been pleased to order the confirmation of following members of H.P. Judicial Service in the cadre of District Judges/Additional District Judges with immediate effect:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Judicial Officer
1.	Shri Jaswant Singh, Additional District & Sessions Judge-II, Solan, H.P.
2.	Ms. Jyotsna S. Dadhwal, Additional District & Sessions Judge-III, Kangra at Dharamshala, H.P.
3.	Shri Madan Kumar, Additional District & Sessions Judge-I, Shimla, H.P.

By order,
Sd/-
Registrar General.

HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA-171 001**NOTIFICATION***Shimla, the 27th October, 2018*

No. HHC/GAZ/14-99/80-II.—The Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh, in exercise of the powers vested in it under Rule 10(3) of the Himachal Pradesh Judicial Service Rules, 2004, has been pleased to extend the period of probation of Sh. Parth Jain, Civil Judge-cum-JMIC-IV, Hamirpur, member of the H.P. Judicial Service in the cadre of Civil Judges for a further period of one year on and *w.e.f.* 11-8-2018.

By order,
Sd/-
Registrar General.

HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT**NOTIFICATION***Shimla-2, the 12th November, 2018*

No. HFW-B(C)5-5/2018.—The Governor of Himachal Pradesh is pleased to implement “Swasthya Main Sehbhagita Yojna” in the State of Himachal Pradesh for encouraging private hospital facilities in rural areas of Himachal Pradesh. The following shall be the detailed guidelines for implementation of the Scheme:—

1. OBJECTIVES :

1.1 To ensure improved access and affordability of Quality Health Care Services in rural areas of the State.

1.2 To provide impetus to growth of private sector health care investments, to ensure alignment with public health goals and enable making health care system effective, efficient, rational, safe, affordable and ethical.

1.3 Promote establishment of State of Art Health care institutions having best in class infrastructure and technology facilities for health care delivery in the priority area.

1.4 To ensure the provision of 24×7 round the clock Health Services as OPD and IPD in the rural areas of the State.

2. PRESCRIBED AREA :

Private Health institution under this scheme will be allowed to be established outside radius of 20 KM (By Road) of any existing ZH/RH/CH/CHC/any other private Hospital under this scheme.

3. BENEFITS AVAILABLE UNDER THIS SCHEME :

3.1 Under the scheme if any individual, firms, company, trust or society establishes a private allopathic hospital in prescribed area as per prescribed standards, he/she will be provided incentives as under:—

- i.* Capital subsidy @ 25% upto an investment of Rs. 1.00 cr. in building, machinery & equipments.

ii. 5% interest subsidy for three years on maximum loan amount of Rs. 75 lakh.

3.2 For any further enhancement and up-gradation of the Hospital, no subsidy will be allowed.

3.3 Incentives on Expansion to an already existing Hospital in the prescribed areas which upgrades in to a Hospital as per specification prescribed will be available on additional capital investment for expansion subject to the ceiling as under clause 3.1. This incentive will be available only to those Health Institutions which agree to provide Health care services to the patients on the same terms & conditions as applicable to others.

4. LEVEL OF SERVICES :

4.1 Under this scheme, the Hospital should have 10 to 30 beds with the provision of at least one labour room and one operation theatre. Minimum floor area required is 5000 Sq. ft.

4.2 Delivery Services including caesarean section services must be available in the Hospitals 24×7 Hours.

4.3 Other mandatory services are as follows:

(A) Laboratory services (with the provision of at least Hemogram, blood Biochemistry, blood grouping and cross matching).

(B) X-Ray and Ultra-sound

(C) ECG

(D) Blood transfusion services

4.4 **Equipments.**—Minimum equipments and instruments required for the services as mentioned above and for minor surgical and emergency procedures including caesarean section should be available.

4.5 **Manpower.**—The following minimum staff is required to be available in the Hospital round the clock.

A. Specialist Medical Officers as :

Gynaecologist	1
Paediatrician	1
General Surgeon	1
Anaesthesiologist	1
Physician	1

B. General Duty Medical Officer 2

C. Para-Medical Staff:

Qualified Staff Nurses	4-8
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Radiographer	1-2
Lab-technician	1-2
Pharmacist	1-2

D. All other support staff as per the requirement.

5. Terms & conditions for availing benefits under the scheme:

- 5.1 Specifications for setting up of Hospital will be as per standards as prescribed under clause -4.
- 5.2 Land should be in the name of the applicant (individual, firms, company, trust, society).
- 5.3 The user charges for the laboratory services to be provided should not exceed the RKS approved rates of the District Hospital of the respective District.
- 5.4 The rates for various procedures to be performed in the hospital shall not exceed the rates notified under Ayushman Bharat or other State Health Insurance/Assurance Schemes.
- 5.5 It shall be mandatory for the institutions to employ at least 50% Himachalis of the total strength of the employees.
- 5.6 It will be mandatory to keep 50% of Beds of total bed strength reserved as General ward.
- 5.7 The Hospital shall be bound to get empanelment under Ayushman Bharat or Various State Health Insurance/Assurance Schemes.
- 5.8 The Hospital shall be mandated to provide cashless services to the entitled beneficiaries.
- 5.9 The Hospital will have to implement schemes under various National Health Programmes for the benefit of the society *e.g.* JSSK, online Birth & Death registration, ALBR, RNTCP, UIP etc.
- 5.10 The Hospital established under the scheme must abide by the Clinical Establishment Act and other relevant statutory laws or rules.
- 5.11 The Hospital should run at least for ten years.

6. Work Flow for implementing the scheme :

- 6.1 The applicant shall apply to the concerned CMO under whose jurisdiction the proposed Hospital is to be established.
- 6.2 The CMO alongwith MOH and BMO concerned will verify the eligibility of the applicant under the scheme.
- 6.3 The complete case alongwith DPR and other documents including revenue papers of land shall be forwarded to the Director Health Services.
- 6.4 A standing committee at the level of Directorate shall scrutinize the applications received and shall grant the in-principle approval for providing assistance under the scheme.

- 6.5 After the in-principle approval, MOU will be signed by the concerned CMO with the approved applicant incorporating all the terms & conditions.
- 6.6 The CMO alongwith MOH and BMO concerned shall conduct regular inspections to monitor the establishment and working of the Hospital, as per the terms of MOU and shall submit the monthly progress reports to the Director Health Services.
- 6.7 The committee as clause-6.6 will verify the existing infrastructure including building and equipment before recommending the case for expansion under the scheme.

7. Mode of disbursement of subsidy:

The subsidy will be released by the concerned CMO after the case is approved and loan sanctioned by the bank as under:

- i. 25% of capital subsidy will be released in the beginning.
- ii. 25% will be released after completion of building structure.
- iii. 25% will be released after the completion of building including installation of all the equipments.
- iv. 25% will be released 6 months after the successful running of the Hospital.
- v. After the Hospital starts operations, interest subsidy @ 5% per year (for three years only) will be released by the concerned CMO on the request by the bank as per the loan outstanding.
- vi. Funds will be released directly to the bank by the CMO concerned in loan account of the beneficiary.
- vii. In-case of fraud or malpractices detected at any stage, entire subsidy including interest subsidy will be liable to be recovered as arrears of land revenue under the HP Land Revenue Act, 1954.

8. Power to amend :

The Department of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh shall be competent for any reason at any point of time to:

- i. Modify or cancel the scheme.
- ii. Relax the provisions of the scheme.
- iii. Issue directions and guidance giving explanation for the provision of the scheme for smooth implementation of the scheme and to remove discrepancies.

9. In case of any dispute, the reference shall be made to the Addl. Chief Secretary/Pr. Secretary/Secretary (Health) to the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, whose decision shall be final and binding on all the parties.

This issues with prior concurrence of the Finance Department obtained *vide* their U.O. note No. Fin (C)B (15)-1/2018 dated 20-10-2018.

By order,
R. D. DHIMAN,
Addl. Chief Secretary (Health).

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL PAONTA SAHIB DISTRICT SIRMAUR (H.P)**DOOR TO DOOR GARBAGE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL BYE-LAWS 2018****NOTIFICATION***Paonta, the 14th November, 2018*

No. MCP-2018-19-1231.—The following Bye-laws made by Municipal Council Paonta Sahib, for regulating The **Door to Door garbage Collection & Disposal-2018** in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 202 and 217 of the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 (Act No. 12 of 1994) read with rule (zf) of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 having been confirmed by state enforcement, as required under section 217 of the aforesaid Acts are here by published for general information, namely.

BYE LAWS TO REGULATE DOOR TO DOOR GARBAGE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL PAONTA SAHIB**CHAPTER –I****GENERAL**

1. Short title and commencement.—(a) These Bye-laws may be called the **Door to Door Garbage Collection and Disposal bye-laws 2018 of Municipal Council Paonta Sahib** for Municipal solid waste management & disposal.

(b) These bye-laws shall come into force on the date of their adoption and publication in the Rajpatra the gazette of Himachal Pradesh Government.

(c) This shall apply to Paonta Sahib Municipal area.

2. Definition.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(A) “**act**” means the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act 1994 and Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994.

(B) “**bulk waste generator**” means and includes building occupied by the Center government department or undertakings, State government department or undertakings, local bodies, public sector undertakings or private companies, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges, universities, other educational institutions, hotel, commercial establishments, markets, places of workshop, stadia and sports complexes having an average waste generation rate exceeding 100 kg per day.

(C) “**bye-laws**” means regulatory framework notified by local body, census town and notified area townships for facilitating the implementation of these rules effectively in their jurisdiction.

(D) “**Composting**” means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter.

(E) “**disposal**” means the final and safe disposal of post processed residual solid waste and inert street sweepings and silt surface drains on land as specified in Schedule I to

- prevent contamination of ground water, surface water, ambient air and attraction of animals or birds.
- (F) **“domestic hazardous waste”** means discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries used needles and syringes and contaminated gauge, act., generated at the household level.
- (G) **“door to door garbage collection”** means collection of solid waste from the door step of households, shops, commercial establishments, offices, institutional or any other non-residential premises and includes collection of such waste from entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor in a housing society, multi storied building or apartments, large residential, commercial or institutional complex or premises.
- (H) **“dry waste”** means waste other than bio-degradable waste and inert street sweepings and includes recyclable and non-recyclable waste, combustible waste and sanitary napkin and diapers, act.
- (I) **“dump sites”** means a land utilized by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principals of sanitary land filling.
- (J) **“fine/ penalty”** means penalty imposed on waste generators or operators of waste processing and disposal facilities under the bye-laws for non-compliance of the directions contained in these or bye-laws.
- (K) **“Municipality”** means the Municipal Council of Himachal Pradesh.
- (L) **“non-biodegradable waste”** means any waste that cannot be degraded by microorganisms into simpler stable compounds.
- (M) **“sanitary land filling”** means the final and safe disposal of residual solid waste and inter wastes on land in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and fugitive air dust, wind-blown litter, bad odor, fire hazard, animal bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, persistent organic pollutants slope instability and erosion.
- (N) **“sanitary waste”** means wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste.
- (O) **“schedule”** means the schedule indicating the rate in respect of sign boards.
- (P) **“secondary storage”** means the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary wastes to rage depots or MRFs or bins for onward transportation of the waste to the processing or disposal facility.
- (Q) **“segregation”** means sorting and separate storage of various component of solid waste namely biodegradable waste, non recyclable combustible waste, sanitary waste and non-recyclable inert waste, domestic hazardous wastes, and construction and demolition wastes.
- (R) **“service provider”** means an authority providing public utility services like water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, rods, drainage ,etc.

- (S) **“user fee/charge”** means a fee imposed by the local body and any entity mentioned in rule on the waste generator to cover full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services.
- (T) **“waste picker/collector”** means a person or groups of persons in formally engaged in collection and recovery of reusable and recyclable solid waste from the source of waste generation the streets, bins, material recovery facilities, processing and waste disposal facilities for sale to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to earn their livelihood.

Words and expressions used herein but not defined in the Environment (protection) Act, 1986, the water (prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1974, Water (prevention and Control of pollution) Cass Act, 1977 and the Air (prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1981, Himachal Pradesh Corporation Act, 1994, Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 and solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the respective Acts and Rules.

CHAPTER-II

MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

3. Municipal Solid Waste Management.—The Municipal Council shall establish an integrated Solid Waste Management (SWM) system with an aim to reduce the amount of waste being disposal, while maximizing resources recovery and efficiency. The preferred waste management system shall focus on the following points, namely:

- I. Reduction and at source: The most preferred option for Solid Waste Management shall be prevention of waste generation. It will be helpful in reducing the handling, treatment, and disposal costs and specially reduce various environmental impacts such as leach ate, air emission and generation of greenhouse gases.
- II. Waste recycling Recovery of recyclable material resources through a process of segregation, collection and re-processing to create new products shall be the next preferred alternative.
- III. Composing: As far as possible the organic fraction of waste shall be composted and used to improve soil health and agricultural production adhering to norms.
- IV. Waste-to-Energy: Where material recovery from waste is not possible, energy recovery from waste through production of heat, electricity or fuel may be preferred. Bio-machination, waste incineration, production of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) and co-processing of the sorted dry rejects from Municipal solid waste are to be commonly of the Solid Waste Energy” technologies.
- V. Waste disposal : Remaining residual Waste, which ideally comprises of inert, shall be disposal in sanitary landfills constructed in accordance with stipulations of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- VI. The Integrated Solid Waste Management system shall be environment friendly. Waste minimization, waste recycling, waste Management Rules, 2016 shall be adopted for reduction of greenhouse gases.

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE COLLECTION & TRANSPORTATION

4. Segregation & primary Storage of Municipal Solid Waste.—(a) It will be prime responsibility of every waste generator/citizen to segregate the waste generated by them in three separate streams namely bio-degradable, non-bio-degradable and domestic hazardous waste in suitable covered bins and hand over segregated wastes to authorized waste pickers or waste collection designated by ULBs or Agency Hired by ULBs once a day or at the frequency as decided by respective local body on the timing fixed by the service provider. Every citizen has to pay a fixed monthly rental for the services of door to door garbage collection.

(b) Waste generators shall encouraged to segregate waste and store in three separate color bins *i.e.* green-for biodegradable waste, blue-for non-biodegradable, red-for domestic hazardous waste.

(c) All institution with more than 5,000 sqm area shall within one year from the date of notifications of these bye laws and in partnership with the municipal Council ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorized waste pickers or the authorized recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-machination within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the Municipal Council.

(d) No person shall organize as event or gathering of more than one hundred persons as any unlicensed place without intimating the Municipal Council, at least three working days in advance and such person or the organizer of such event shall ensure segregation of waste by the Municipal Council.

(e) Used sanitary waste are to be securely wrapped as and when generated in the pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners of these products or in a newspaper or suitable biodegradable wrapping material and place the same in the bin meant for non- biodegradable waste or dry waste.

(f) Every street vendor shall keep suitable containers for storage of waste generated, during the course of his activity such as food waste, disposable plates, cups, cans, wrappers, coconut shells, leftover food, vegetables, notified by the Municipality.

(g) Store separately construction and demolition waste, as and when generated, in his own premises and shall dispose off as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(h) Bulk waste generators of garden horticulture waste like park, stadium etc. shall store separately in their premises and dispose of the same as may be prescribed by the Municipal Council from time to time.

(i) No untreated bio- medical waste, e-waste, hazardous chemicals and industrial waste shall be mixed with Municipal Solid waste and such waste shall follow the rules specifically separately specified for the purpose.

(j) Every waste generator has to ensure that there is no practice of burning or burying the solid waste generated by him, throwing on streets/open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies.

(k) Littering of waste on streets/open space/water bodies/drain shall be fined on the spot. On iterative they will be punishable and can subjected to court as per rule.

(l) Time to time awareness generation campaigns should be organized to motivate people. RWA (Resident Welfare Association), Local NGOs, representative of public association and elected local member should be involved in the programme to motivate citizen.

5. Primary Collection of Municipal Solid Waste:—(a) Each and every house in the city/town should approached for the primary collection of waste by means of wheel barrow, push cart, tricycle, small auto tipper depending on the size of road available.

(b) Municipal Council have to arrange for daily door to door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other no-residential premises. From multi-storage buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes. *etc.* This may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location.

(c) Municipal Council have to establish a system to recognize organizations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorized waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste.

(d) Municipal Council have to facilitate formation of self help Groups, Provide identity cards and there after encourage of informal waste pickers in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste.

(e) Municipal Council have to collect separately waste from sweeping of streets, lanes and by-lanes daily, or on alternate days or twice a week depending on the density of population, commercial activity and local situation.

(f) Municipal Council have to collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens as far as possible.

(g) Time for the door to door collection services will have to fixed by the concern ULBs. Generally timing should to be between 6.00 Am to 9.00 AM. For proper waste collection vehicle such as tricycle, auto tipper used for door to door collection should be equipped with Alarm with audible fixed as per the rules and timing should be strictly followed by the sanitation workers.

(h) For door to door garbage collection from commercial Complex, offices and secondary bins timing should be between 9.00 AM to 11.00 AM.

(i) For proper solid waste management & grievance redress Municipal Council should set up small office /center in each ward of their boundaries.

(j) Under door to door services user charge for collection should be formulated on the following criteria:—

Sl. No.	Category of User	User Charge on monthly basis (INR)
1.	Household (area less than 2000 sq. feet)	50
2.	Household (area more than 2000 sq. feet.	100

3.	Commercial Complex (Dhabba, sweet shop, coffee house, provisional stores)	350
4.	Pan Shop	80
5.	Tea Shop	80
6.	Shops (Daily needs, cloths)	100
7.	Vegetables & Fruits Shops (Wholesale)	1000
8.	Vegetables & Fruits shops (Retails)	250
9.	Sweet/ Snacks shop(big)	400
10.	Offices (2 rooms)	100
11.	Offices (3-5 rooms)	250
12.	Offices (6-10 rooms)	1000
13.	Offices (11-20 rooms)	2000
14.	Offices (more than 20 rooms)	2000 for 20 rooms+100 per additional room.
15.	Bank	500
	Bank Floor Area >1000 sq. feet	750
16.	Govt. Schools	100
17.	Private Schools upto 100 students on producing Students enrolment certificate	500
18.	Private Schools (more than 100 students)	1500
19.	Bakeries (small)	500
20.	Bakeries (manufacturing units)	1200
21.	PG Hostel/Guest House (upto 10 rooms)	500
22.	PG Hostel/Guest House (11-20 rooms)	1500
23.	PG Hostel/Guest House (21-30 rooms)	2500
24.	PG Hostel/Guest House (more 30 rooms)	2500 for 30 rooms+500 per additional room
25.	Dharamsala	550
26.	Factories (Manufacturing unit) other than notifies in any other category	1500

27.	Workshop (Tyre puncture shop)	100
28.	Workshop (repair shop)	250
29.	Workshop (repair +spare parts shop)	500
30.	Workshop (Vehicle show room, repair +spare parts)	750
31.	Workshop (those not touching any NH or SH)	300
32.	Restaurants	1500
33.	Restaurants +Bar	1700
34.	Cinema Hall (Theatre, multiples)	1500
35.	Govt. College	1000
36.	Private College	1500
37.	Hospital / Nursing Home (upto 50 beds)	1500
38.	Hospital/Nursing Home(51-100 beds)	2000
39.	Hospital/Nursing Home (more than 100 beds)	2000+250 per additional bed
40.	Clinics	150
41.	Clinics with medicines shop	250
42.	Chemist shop	200
43.	Laboratory	200
44.	Banquet Hall/Hotel	2000 & 2000 per trip on demand
45.	Special Hotels more than 50 Rooms	1500 & 2000 per trip on demand
46.	Vehicle on demand for Dumper	3000 per trip
47.	Big Malls	2000 per floor
48.	Meat shops (other than subscribed with chicken waste collection vehicle)	500
49.	Confectionary + Veg Shop	250
50.	Scrap Dealers	400
51.	Street Vendor	100
52.	Cow Dung from cattle at households	350
53.	Any other establishment (s) not mentioned above .	To be decided by ULB

Note.— User Charge as prescribed above can be revised by the ULB time to time keeping in view the polluter pay principal to meet the operation and maintenance cost of the services under Solid waste management.

(k) User charge mentioned above for door to door services needs to be collection from each and every household & other establishment of all the wards in Municipal boundaries of the ULBs. Users charge decided above, contact person's name & number needs to be conveyed to general public through different media such as display on the vehicles used for these services, hoardings.

(l) No manual loading or unloading of waste in compactor should be practiced with open hand or without safety as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

6. Secondary Storage of Municipal Solid Waste.—Municipality by their own or with help of Agency hired needs to develop storage bins/secondary storage points for the collection of waste generated in the town; they will also be responsible to monitor the condition of these bins so that no filthy or unhygienic condition develops around. While establishing or monitoring secondary storage bins following precaution needs to be taken care.

- (a) Storage/Secondary storage bins should be designed and develop on the basis of the quantity of waste generated, density of population in the notified municipal boundaries. Minimum distance between two bins should be 500 meters and within radius of 1 Km maximum numbers of bins should limited up to 5. Established bins must be covered with movable lid and must be approachable/connected with metallic or non-metallic road.
- (b) Bins provided by Municipal Council or any hired agency should be designed in such a manner so that waste disposed in does not get scattered in open atmosphere and it should be artistic in nature so that it motivates people to dispose their waste in the bins not open.
- (c) Bins placed at designated place by Municipal Council or any hired agency should motivate people to practice waste segregation and it should be placed as per Solid Waste Management Rule, 2016 having color coding for different types of waste.

Green:—Biodegradable waste (Food Waste, garden waste)

Blue:—Non- Biodegradable waste

Red:—Hazardous or toxics waste

- (d) Well-designed Vehicle like auto Tipper/Compactor should be used for the purpose of transportation of waste and evacuating the bins.
- (e) All the co-operative society, residential welfare association/society, institutional organization will be responsible to place suitable quantity of bins approved by the Municipal Council on the fixed place in their compound that waste generated from there can be stored properly and collection from time by time Municipal vehicle. User charge for these services fixed the ULBs should be collected by the authorized person of local body.
- (f) It will be prime responsibility of all the waste generators/citizens to store and sell/ handover the recyclable waste to the Reck pickers/ Kabadiwala or person/ organization

designated by the Municipal Council. They have to ensure that no such waste is being disposed on the road/drain/secondary storage bins / open space.

- (g) Door to door garbage collection , secondary storage bins, collection & transportation, processing of waste and disposal of waste in sanitary land fill site, all these services will be provided by Municipal Council/ or any hired agency. ULBs will charge user fee for all these services and violator will be fined on the spot or punished and can be subjected to court as per rule.
- (h) Waste from the slaughter house, fish market, fruit & vegetable market is biodegradable in nature, so proper storage facility should be designed so that no health hazard spreads from this & facility for composting should be developed to make use of such waste in generating organic manure from it. For ensuring proper disposal of such waste every generator have to ensure best storage facility and segregation of such waste at source and door to door collection should be practiced by ULBs to collect 100%of such waste and take to processing plant. On Violation, waste generator should be fined on the spot or punished and can be subjected to court as per rule.
- (i) Municipal Council have to established waste deposition centers for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit domestic hazardous waste at this for its safe disposal. Such facility shall be established in a city or town in a manner that one center is set up for the area of twenty square kilometers or part thereof and notify the timings of receiving domestic hazardous waste at such centers.
- (j) Bio medical & industrial waste should not be mixed with Municipal waste and such waste should be stored and disposed separately as per the rules applicable. For the disposal of bio-medical waste common Biomedical Waste treatment facility (CBMWTF) should be developed in each ULB either separately or on the cluster basis. By paying the fixed user fee such waste can be easily disposed off.
- (k) Construction and demolition waste should be stored separately as and when generated, in his/her own premises and shall be disposed off as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016. ULBs should fix user charge for transportation and disposal of C&D waste and designated place. Disposing of such waste in open space, road site, and common place will be treated as illegal and fined as per the rules.
- (l) Gardening/Horticultural waste should also be stored separately at source. ULBs should fix a day or two week and some place where generator should give their waste and from there it should be transported to disposal site.
- (m) Dry leaves, plastic and other such waste should not be burnt in open; doing such activity will be treated as illegal and punishable, violator should be fined as per the rules.
- (n) Stray animal should be restricted from roaming in and around the waste disposal site & secondary storage bins or any public place in the town.
- (o) Every citizen , institution, office buildings, commercial complexes has to ensure that there is on open discharge of grey water, black water or any other such polluted water in drain, open space or on road which can spread health issues, doing such activity will be treated as illegal and punishable as per the rules.

- (p) No person should dispose dead animal or any such material in open space, road site, Community Park or any other place which can spread pollution and health issues; doing such activity will be treated as illegal and punishable as per the rules.
- (q) Municipal Council have to set up covered secondary storage facility for temporary storage of street sweeping and silt removed from surface drains in cases where direct collection of such waste into transportation vehicle is not convenient. Waste so collection shall be collected and disposed of at regular intervals as decided by the local body.
- (r) Municipal Council can develop bins free waste management facility but for this 100% waste collection from the door to door step of the generator should be ensured.

7. Secondary Collection & Transportation Municipal Solid Waste.—(a) Each storage bins/secondary storage bins should be attended daily by the help of auto tipper, tractor, compactor etc.

(b) Closed vehicle should be used for the transportation of waste. To reduce the frequency of loading and unloading of waste compactor should be used.

(c) Municipal Council will have to ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility.

(d) Transport segregated bio-degradable waste to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-meth nation plant or any such facility. Preference shall be given for onsite processing of such waste.

(e) Transport non-bio-degradable waste to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility. Ensure transportation of construction and demolition waste as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition waste management Rules, 2016.

CHAPTER-IV

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PROCESSING & DISPOSAL

8. Waste Processing Plant.—Municipal Council with the help of State pollution Control Board approval needs to develop solid waste management/processing plant to make use of daily generated biodegradable waste so that it can reduce the quantity of waste being disposed at the sanitary land fill site.

- (a) Municipal Council have to collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market on day basis and promote setting up of decentralized compost plant or bio-meth nation plant at suitable locations in the markets or in the vicinity of markets ensuring hygienic conditions.
- (b) Involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralized processing of waste at community level subject to control of odor and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility.
- (c) For processing of biodegradable waste Municipal Council have to establish waste processing plant, waste to energy or any other such technology by their own or with

help of any other licensed company/firm/organization on Build-operate-transfer (BOT)/object oriented (OO) method.

- (d) For processing of mixed recyclable waste Municipal Council have to establish recycling unit such as incineration, RDF plant or other such recycling technology by their own or with help of any other licensed company/firm organization on Build-operate-transfer (BOT)/object oriented (OO) method.
- (e) Municipality may also send the non-biodegradable/dry waste as RDF nearby cement factories for co-processing.

9. Waste Disposal.—(a) Municipal Council have to stop land filling or dumping of mixed waste soon after the timeline for setting up and operation alisation of sanitary landfill is over.

(b) Municipal Council have to allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill.

(c) Sites shall meet the specification as given in Schedule-I of solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, however, every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse the rejects to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfill.

(d) Municipal Council have to investigate and analyses all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of biominingand bio-remediation and where so ever feasible, take necessary action to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites.

(e) Municipal Council have to ensure that in absence of the potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation of dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per land fill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment.

CHAPTER-V

MONITORING BY WARD COMMITTEE

Constitution of Ward Sanitation Committee.—A ward Sanitation Committee shall be constituted in each ward of the Municipal Council. The Ward Sanitation Committee shall have 11 to 15 members. The members of the WSC would comprise of ward member, sanitary inspector, tax collector or a designated officer by Municipal Council for each ward, representative of Residential Welfare Association (RWAs) of the ward, representatives from slum sanitation committee, representatives of Community Based Organizations (SHGs, Youth club etc.), local leaders, senior citizens *etc.* The Ward Sanitation Committee shall oversee the sanitation activity in the ward.

CHAPTER-VI

STAKEHOLDER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

10. Responsibilities of various stake holders:—

10.1 Responsibilities of Waste Generators:

- (a) No waste generator shall throw the waste generated by him on the street, open spaces drain or water bodies.

- (b) No person shall let dirty water, mud, night soil, cow dung, urine, polluted water from their own house, organization, commercial establishment to accumulate in their own compound nor let it flow on common streets in a way that the environment gets polluted by foul smell or poses a threat to public health.
- (c) To wrap securely used sanitary waste as and generated in a newspaper or suitable biodegradable wrapping material and place the same in the domestic bin meant for non-biodegradable waste.
- (d) All citizens shall have the responsibility to dispose of the recyclable waste generated in their complexes to the waste pickers authorized by the Municipal Council or waste collector or containers of the Municipal Council and not put it on the road under any circumstances.
- (e) All waste generators shall pay user fees as specified in these bye-laws.
- (f) No waste generator shall throw, burn or bury the solid waste generated by him on street, open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies,
- (g) No dead animals or their remains to be thrown in any public places or any such place, which created any kind of pollution.
- (h) If any person is found violating activities prohibited for doing, fine charges shall be collected from the Municipal Council.

10.2 Responsibility of ward Sanitation Committee.—(a) The Ward Sanitation Committee shall have oversee the sanitation and cleanliness activities in ward.

(b) The Ward Sanitation Committee shall act as a grievances redressed point on sanitation issues at ward level.

(c) The ward Sanitation Committee shall have the power to impose fine on any offender and also have the power to waive of penalties.

(d) The Ward Sanitation Committee will promote home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralized processing of waste at community level subject to control of odor and maintenance of hygiene around the facility.

(e) The Ward Sanitation Committee will give warning to any offenders of these bye-laws. After two warning by the Ward Sanitation Committee or the Municipal Council, penalty shall be collected from the violator as per the provisions of these bye-laws.

10.3 Responsibility of the Municipal Council.—(a) The Municipal Council shall within its territorial area, be responsible for ensuring daily and throughout the year system of cleaning of all common roads, places, temporary settlements, slums, areas, markets, its own parks, gardens, tourist spots, cemeteries and shall be bound to collect the garbage from the nearest declared storage containers, and transport it every day to the final disposal point in closed vehicles for which the municipal authority may engage private parties on contract or public private partnership mode, apart from its own permanent cleaning staff and vehicles.

(b) The Municipal or the authorized agency engaged by the Municipal Council shall provide and maintain suitable community bins on public roads or other public spaces.

(c) The Municipal Council or the purpose of managing such sanitation activities in decentralized and regular manner shall designate one ward officer, in every ward to supervise the spots of containers, public toilets, community toilets or urinals in public places, transfer station for public garbage, landfill processing units *etc.* for final disposal of city's garbage.

(d) The designated ward officer by the Municipal Council shall also be a member of the concerned Ward Sanitation Committee which shall act as the first point of grievance redressal on sanitation issues of the concern ward and meet complains of citizens in issues of sanitation.

(e) The Municipal Council shall facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or through any agency for optimum utilization of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology including the technologies and the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central pollution control Board.

(f) The Municipal Council shall create awareness through Information, Education and communication (IEC) campaign and educate the waste generators on minimal generation of waste, not to litter, re-use the waste to the extent possible, practice segregation of wet bio-degradable waste, dry recyclable and combustible waste and domestic hazardous waste at source, wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in a newspaper or suitable bio-degradable wrapping material and place the same in the domestic bin meant for non-bio-degradable waste, storage of segregated waste at source and payment of monthly user fee.

(g) Chemical fertilizers shall be replaced by use of compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the Municipal Council and any other places within two years of notification.

(h) Promote recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector.

(i) The Municipal Council shall make efforts to streamline and formalize Solid Waste Management systems and Endeavour that the informal sector workers in waste management (reg pickers) are given priority to upgrade their work conditions and are enumerated and integrated into the formal system of Solid waste Management in cities.

(j) Ensure that the operator of a facility provides personal protection equipment including uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate footwear and masks to all workers handling solid waste and are used by the workforce.

(k) Ensure occupational safety of the Municipal Council own staffs staff's of outsource agency involved in collection, transport and handing waste by providing appropriate and adequate personal protective equipment's.

(l) In case of an accident at any solid waste processing or treatment or disposal facility or landfill site, the officer-in-charge of the facility shall report to the Municipal Council immediately which shall review and issue instructions if any, to the in-charge of the facility.

CHAPTER-VII

PROSECUTION & PENALTIES

11. Prosecution.—(I) Prosecution can be made on violation of above said rules Under Municipal Solid Waste Management rules, 2016 Himachal Pradesh Municipal Council Act, 1994

and Environmental Protection Act, 1986. Even the prosecution can be made on the official/workers responsible for implementing so called services under the above said Bye-laws if they are not performing their task or delaying their responsibility to implement the services.

(II) Who sever contravenes the provision of above said Bye-laws shall be in addition to the penalties already mentioned under any act/ rules/laws/bye-laws for time being in force would be liable for disconnection of waste supply, electricity and other civic amenities and the Executive Officer of the ULB may request the competent authorities to withdraw any other services if granted in favor of Institution/Commercial Establishment/person committing the offence.

12. Penalties.—On the violation of above said Municipal Bye –law fixed penalties are as below:—

Sl. No.	Offence	Municipal Council
1.	Littering by people of residential colony	Rs. 500 per day
2.	Open dumping by shopkeepers	Rs. 1000 per day
3.	Littering/open dumping by restaurants owners	Rs. 2000 per day
4.	Littering /open dumping by Hotel Owners	Rs. 2000 per day
5.	Littering/open dumping by Industries	Rs. 5000 per day
6.	Street vendor like fast-food, chat, ice-cream, juice corner etc.	Rs. 250 per day
7.	Open defecation/urination in public place	Rs. 2000 per day
8.	Disposal of dung in open space/public place	Rs. 500 per offence committed
9.	Disposal of construction & demolition waste in open space/road side/public by resident.	Rs. 2000 per day
10.	Littering of waste like dung, construction & demolition waste on road while transporting through the private tractor/vehi.	Rs. 500 per offence
11.	Disposal of waste water from house in non- authorized place.	Rs. 2000 per day
12.	Disposal of sewer in non-authorized place	Rs. 5000 per day
13.	Not keeping of closed dust bins in adequate number & quantity by owners mention from Sl. No. 2-6.	Rs. 5000 per day
14.	Spilling of Oil, Dust, water & other material by road side Motor, Bike, Bicycle repair mechanics.	Rs. 1000 per day
15.	Disposal of Skin, feather, blood, flash or any other material of animals (s) by shopkeeper.	Rs. 2000 per day
16.	Littering by pet animals like doges, cow etc. on road side/ open space/ community place.	Rs. 1000 per day
17.	Littering or Disposal of waste in front of Marriage hall, community place , exhibition hall, Mela ground.	Rs. 5000 per day
18.	Encroachment of road for Dhabas or any other such shop and disposing of waste on road side, open space.	Rs. 1000 per day
19.	Encroachment of road for by fruit, vegetable local vender and disposing of waste on road side, open space.	Rs. 250 per day
20.	Encroachment of Road Hair Cutting saloon and disposal of waste on road side, open space.	Rs. 250 per day
21.	Encroachment & Disposal of construction & demolition waste in open space/road/side/public place by Business man, shopkeepers.	Rs. 5000 per day

22.	Disposal of waste by private Nursing home/hospital, clinics Dispensaries on road side, open space.	Rs. 5000 per day
23.	Non- Segregation of waste at source	
i.	Residents	Rs. 250 for first offence and Rs 500 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
ii.	Shopkeepers	Rs. 500 for first offence and Rs. 1000 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
iii.	Restaurants owners	Rs. 1000 for first offence and Rs. 2000 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
iv.	Hotel Owners	Rs. 1500 for first offence and Rs. 2500 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
v.	Industrial Establishment	Rs. 3000 for first offence and Rs. 5000 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
vi.	Sweets, snacks, fast food, Ice-creams, sugarcane & other juice and vegetables vendor carts	Rs. 250 for first offence and Rs. 500 for second & subsequent offences in a month.

13. Repeal/Contradict:—

- ✓ Once these bye-laws come into force any other rules, bye-laws, policy with regard to this matter adopted by ULB will be considered as disaffirm.
- ✓ Any work done or scheme implemented under any previous rules/bye-laws will not be impugn unless unit it is just opposite or completely contrary to the action to be taken under the above said bye-laws.

By order,
SURAT SINGH NEGI,
Executive Officer,
Municipal Council Paonta Sahib, Distt. Sirmaur (H.P).

इश्तहार जेर आर्डर 5, नियम 20, सी0पी0सी0**ब अदालत सहायक समाहर्ता (द्वितीय श्रेणी), कल्पा, जिला किन्नौर (हि0 प्र0)**

नम्बर मुकद्दमा :-28/2012

उनवान मुकद्दमा : तकसीम हुकमनी खाता खतौनी नम्बर 2/2, खसरा नम्बर 485, रकबा तादादी 0-72-92 है0 उप-महाल ब्रेलंगी, तहसील कल्पा, जिला किन्नौर, हि0 प्र0।

युम देवी

बनाम

राजेन्द्र सिंह आदि, गांव युवारंगी

समन बनाम :

श्री विकास व विशाल पुत्रगण पदम सिंह, गांव ब्रेलंगी, तहसील कल्पा, जिला किन्नौर, हि0 प्र0

उपरोक्त मुकद्दमा में प्रतिवादीगण को समन तामील उनके सही व वर्तमान पते न होने के कारण नहीं हो पा रही है जिस बारे वादी द्वारा इश्तहार जेर आर्डर 5, नियम 20, सी0पी0सी0 के तहत समन का प्रकाशन करने बारे आवेदन-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

अतः उक्त प्रतिवादीगण को सूचित किया जाता है कि वे दिनांक 27-11-2018 को प्रातः 10.00 बजे मुर्करर तारीख पेशी पर अदालत हजा में हाजर आकर पैरवी करे। हाजिर न आने की सूरत में कार्यवाही एकतरफा अमल में लाई जावेगी।

आज दिनांक 25-10-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी किया गया।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/-
सहायक समाहर्ता (द्वितीय श्रेणी),
कल्पा, जिला किन्नौर (हि0 प्र0)।

ब अदालत कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, उप-तहसील टिक्कन, जिला मण्डी, हि0 प्र0

मिसल नम्बर : 3/2018

तारीख मजरूआ : 16-07-2018

तारीख पेशी : 20-11-2018

श्री देश राज पुत्र भगत राम, गांव झुकाण, डाकखाना थल्टूखोड, उप-तहसील टिक्कन, जिला मण्डी (हि0 प्र0) प्रार्थी।

बनाम

आम जनता

प्रत्यार्थी।

प्रार्थना-पत्र जेर धारा 13(3) जन्म एवं मृत्यु पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969.

इस अदालत में प्रार्थी श्री देश राज पुत्र भगत राम, गांव झुकाण, डाकखाना थल्टूखोड, उप-तहसील टिक्कन, जिला मण्डी ने प्रार्थना-पत्र गुजारा है कि उसके बेटे का जन्म 19-06-2016 को स्थान झुकाण में हुआ है परन्तु ग्राम पंचायत लटराण के अभिलेख में दर्ज नहीं है। प्रार्थी अपने बेटे का नाम ग्राम पंचायत लटराण में दर्ज करवाना चाहता है।

प्रार्थना-पत्र में वर्णित तथ्यों की सत्यता व असत्यता जानने के लिए चूंकि आम जनता को द्वितीय पक्ष में प्रत्यार्थी बनाया गया है तथा इस अदालत को पूर्ण विश्वास हो चुका है कि प्रत्यार्थी आम जनता को साधारणतया समन द्वारा तलब किया जाना असम्भव है।

अतः आम जनता को इस इशतहार/उदघोषणा के माध्यम से सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति को जन्म/पंजीकरण प्रार्थना-पत्र में कोई आपत्ति हो तो वह असालतन या वकालतन इस अदालत में दिनांक 20-11-2018 को प्रातः 10.00 बजे उपस्थित होकर प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं अन्यथा समझा जायेगा कि किसी को उक्त प्रार्थना-पत्र में किसी भी प्रकार की कोई आपत्ति नहीं है तथा प्रार्थना-पत्र पर यथावांछित आदेश पारित कर दिये जायेंगे।

आज दिनांक 11-09-2018 को हमारे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी किया गया है।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
उप-तहसील टिक्कन, जिला मण्डी, हि0 प्र0।

ब अदालत कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, पांवटा साहिब, जिला सिरमौर, हि0 प्र0

श्री Jaspreet Singh Saini पुत्र श्री Nirmal Singh, निवासी Akalgarh, तहसील पांवटा साहिब, जिला सिरमौर, हि0 प्र0 वादी।

बनाम

आम जनता

प्रतिवादी

प्रकरण संख्या : 3095

उनवान मुकद्दमा.—प्रार्थना-पत्र जेर धारा 13(3) जन्म एवं मृत्यु पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969.

श्री Jaspreet Singh Saini पुत्र श्री Nirmal Singh, निवासी Akalgarh, तहसील पांवटा साहिब, जिला सिरमौर, हि0 प्र0 ने एक प्रार्थना-पत्र प्रस्तुत करके निवेदन किया है कि किन्हीं कारणों से उसकी जन्म तिथि 23-04-1998 का इन्द्राज निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर सम्बन्धित ग्राम पंचायत में दर्ज नहीं हो पाया है। इस बारे आवेदक द्वारा एक ब्यान हल्फी भी पेश किया गया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में दो गवाहों के शपथ-पत्र भी आवेदक ने अपने प्रार्थना-पत्र के साथ संलग्न किये हैं। आवेदक ने ग्राम पंचायत Shivpur में अपनी जन्म तिथि 23-04-1998 को दर्ज करने का अनुरोध किया है।

अतः इस इशतहार द्वारा आम जनता को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी भी व्यक्ति को Jaspreet Singh Saini की जन्म तिथि ग्राम पंचायत Shivpur, तहसील पांवटा साहिब में दर्ज करने बारे कोई एतराज हो तो वह मिति 22-11-2018 को या इससे पूर्व हमारे न्यायालय में हाजिर होकर लिखित अथवा मौखिक एतराज पेश कर सकता है। उक्त निश्चित तिथि के बाद कोई भी एतराज मान्य नहीं होगा और समझा जायेगा कि उक्त Jaspreet Singh Saini की जन्म-तिथि को सम्बन्धित ग्राम पंचायत में दर्ज करने बारे किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं है तथा नियमानुसार जन्म तिथि पंजीकरण के आदेश जारी कर दिये जायेंगे।

आज दिनांक 22-10-2018 को हमारे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
पांवटा साहिब, जिला सिरमौर, हि0 प्र0।

ब अदालत कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, पांवटा साहिब, जिला सिरमौर, हि0 प्र0

श्री Gurpreet Saini पुत्र श्री Nirmal Singh, निवासी Akalgarh, तहसील पांवटा साहिब, जिला सिरमौर, हि0 प्र0 वादी।

बनाम

आम जनता

प्रतिवादी

प्रकरण संख्या : 3096

उनवान मुकद्दमा.—प्रार्थना—पत्र जेर धारा 13(3) जन्म एवं मृत्यु पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969.

श्री Gurpreet Saini पुत्र श्री Nirmal Singh, निवासी Akalgarh, तहसील पांवटा साहिब, जिला सिरमौर, हि0 प्र0 ने एक प्रार्थना—पत्र प्रस्तुत करके निवेदन किया है कि किन्हीं कारणों से अपनी (Gurpreet Saini) जन्म तिथि 15-05-1991 का इन्द्राज निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर सम्बन्धित ग्राम पंचायत में दर्ज नहीं करवा पाया है। इस बारे आवेदक द्वारा एक ब्यान हल्फी भी पेश किया गया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में दो गवाहों के शपथ—पत्र भी आवेदक ने अपने प्रार्थना—पत्र के साथ संलग्न किये हैं। आवेदक ने ग्राम पंचायत Shivpur में अपनी जन्म तिथि 15-05-1991 को दर्ज करने का अनुरोध किया है।

अतः इस इशतहार द्वारा आम जनता को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी भी व्यक्ति को Gurpreet Saini की जन्म तिथि ग्राम पंचायत Shivpur, तहसील पांवटा साहिब में दर्ज करने बारे कोई एतराज हो तो वह मिति 22-11-2018 को या इससे पूर्व हमारे न्यायालय में हाजिर होकर लिखित अथवा मौखिक एतराज पेश कर सकता है। उक्त निश्चित तिथि के बाद कोई भी एतराज मान्य नहीं होगा और समझा जायेगा कि उक्त Gurpreet Saini की जन्म—तिथि को सम्बन्धित ग्राम पंचायत में दर्ज करने बारे किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं है तथा नियमानुसार जन्म तिथि पंजीकरण के आदेश जारी कर दिये जायेंगे।

आज दिनांक 22-10-2018 को हमारे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
पांवटा साहिब, जिला सिरमौर, हि0 प्र0।

ब अदालत कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, पांवटा साहिब, जिला सिरमौर, हि0 प्र0

श्री Liam Chand पुत्र श्री Dandu Ram, निवासी Majra, तहसील पांवटा साहिब, जिला सिरमौर, हि0 प्र0 वादी।

बनाम

आम जनता

प्रतिवादी

प्रकरण संख्या : 901

उनवान मुकद्दमा.—प्रार्थना—पत्र जेर धारा 13(3) जन्म एवं मृत्यु पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969.

श्री Liam Chand पुत्र श्री Dandu Ram, निवासी Majra, तहसील पांवटा साहिब, जिला सिरमौर, हि0 प्र0 ने एक प्रार्थना—पत्र प्रस्तुत करके निवेदन किया है कि आवेदक किन्हीं कारणों से अपनी पुत्री Muskan

की जन्म तिथि 15-08-2005 का इन्द्राज निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर सम्बन्धित ग्राम पंचायत में दर्ज नहीं करवा पाया है। इस बारे आवेदक द्वारा एक ब्यान हल्फी भी पेश किया गया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में दो गवाहों के शपथ-पत्र भी आवेदक ने अपने प्रार्थना-पत्र के साथ संलग्न किये हैं। आवेदक ने ग्राम पंचायत Majra में अपनी ऊपर वर्णित पुत्री की जन्म तिथि 15-08-2005 को दर्ज करने का अनुरोध किया है।

अतः इस इशतहार द्वारा आम जनता को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी भी व्यक्ति को Muskan की जन्म तिथि ग्राम पंचायत Majra, तहसील पांवटा साहिब में दर्ज करने बारे कोई एतराज हो तो वह मिति 22-11-2018 को या इससे पूर्व हमारे न्यायालय में हाजिर होकर लिखित अथवा मौखिक एतराज पेश कर सकता है। उक्त निश्चित तिथि के बाद कोई भी एतराज मान्य नहीं होगा और समझा जायेगा कि उक्त Muskan की जन्म-तिथि को सम्बन्धित ग्राम पंचायत में दर्ज करने बारे किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं है तथा नियमानुसार जन्म तिथि पंजीकरण के आदेश जारी कर दिये जायेंगे।

आज दिनांक 22-10-2018 को हमारे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित /—
कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
पांवटा साहिब, जिला सिरमौर, हि0 प्र0।

ब अदालत कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, पांवटा साहिब, जिला सिरमौर, हि0 प्र0

श्री Liam Chand पुत्र श्री Dandu Ram, निवासी Majra, तहसील पांवटा साहिब, जिला सिरमौर, हि0 प्र0 वादी।

बनाम

आम जनता

प्रतिवादी

प्रकरण संख्या : 900

उनवान मुकद्दमा.—प्रार्थना-पत्र जेर धारा 13(3) जन्म एवं मृत्यु पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969.

श्री Liam Chand पुत्र श्री Dandu Ram, निवासी Majra, तहसील पांवटा साहिब, जिला सिरमौर, हि0 प्र0 ने एक प्रार्थना-पत्र प्रस्तुत करके निवेदन किया है कि आवेदक किन्हीं कारणों से अपने पुत्र Sohita की जन्म तिथि 10-03-2004 का इन्द्राज निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर सम्बन्धित ग्राम पंचायत में दर्ज नहीं करवा पाया है। इस बारे आवेदक द्वारा एक ब्यान हल्फी भी पेश किया गया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में दो गवाहों के शपथ-पत्र भी आवेदक ने अपने प्रार्थना-पत्र के साथ संलग्न किये हैं। आवेदक ने ग्राम पंचायत Majra में अपनी ऊपर वर्णित पुत्र की जन्म तिथि 10-03-2004 को दर्ज करने का अनुरोध किया है।

अतः इस इशतहार द्वारा आम जनता को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी भी व्यक्ति को Sohita की जन्म तिथि ग्राम पंचायत Majra, तहसील पांवटा साहिब में दर्ज करने बारे कोई एतराज हो तो वह मिति 22-11-2018 को या इससे पूर्व हमारे न्यायालय में हाजिर होकर लिखित अथवा मौखिक एतराज पेश कर सकता है। उक्त निश्चित तिथि के बाद कोई भी एतराज मान्य नहीं होगा और समझा जायेगा कि उक्त Sohita की जन्म-तिथि को सम्बन्धित ग्राम पंचायत में दर्ज करने बारे किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं है तथा नियमानुसार जन्म तिथि पंजीकरण के आदेश जारी कर दिये जायेंगे।

आज दिनांक 22-10-2018 को हमारे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
पांवटा साहिब, जिला सिरमौर, हि0 प्र0।

ब अदालत कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, पांवटा साहिब, जिला सिरमौर, हि0 प्र0

श्री Liam Chand पुत्र श्री Dandu Ram, निवासी Majra, तहसील पांवटा साहिब, जिला सिरमौर,
हि0 प्र0 वादी।

बनाम

आम जनता

प्रतिवादी

प्रकरण संख्या : 902

उनवान मुकद्दमा.—प्रार्थना—पत्र जेर धारा 13(3) जन्म एवं मृत्यु पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969.

श्री Liam Chand पुत्र श्री Dandu Ram, निवासी Majra, तहसील पांवटा साहिब, जिला सिरमौर, हि0 प्र0 ने एक प्रार्थना—पत्र प्रस्तुत करके निवेदन किया है कि आवेदक किन्हीं कारणों से अपनी पुत्री Vandana की जन्म तिथि 03-06-2002 का इन्द्राज निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर सम्बन्धित ग्राम पंचायत में दर्ज नहीं करवा पाया है। इस बारे आवेदक द्वारा एक ब्यान हल्फी भी पेश किया गया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में दो गवाहों के शपथ—पत्र भी आवेदक ने अपने प्रार्थना—पत्र के साथ संलग्न किये हैं। आवेदक ने ग्राम पंचायत Majra में अपनी ऊपर वर्णित पुत्री की जन्म तिथि 03-06-2002 को दर्ज करने का अनुरोध किया है।

अतः इस इशतहार द्वारा आम जनता को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी भी व्यक्ति को Vandana की जन्म तिथि ग्राम पंचायत Majra, तहसील पांवटा साहिब में दर्ज करने बारे कोई एतराज हो तो वह मिति 15-12-2018 को या इससे पूर्व हमारे न्यायालय में हाजिर होकर लिखित अथवा मौखिक एतराज पेश कर सकता है। उक्त निश्चित तिथि के बाद कोई भी एतराज मान्य नहीं होगा और समझा जायेगा कि उक्त Vandana की जन्म—तिथि को सम्बन्धित ग्राम पंचायत में दर्ज करने बारे किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं है तथा नियमानुसार जन्म तिथि पंजीकरण के आदेश जारी कर दिये जायेंगे।

आज दिनांक 22-10-2018 को हमारे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
पांवटा साहिब, जिला सिरमौर, हि0 प्र0।

In the Court of Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nalagarh, District Solan (H.P.) exercising the powers of Marriage Officer under Special Marriage Act, 1954

Case No. : / 2018

Date of Instt. : 22-10-2018

Pending for : 23-11-2018

Notice u/s 15 of the Special Marriage Act, 1954 inviting the objections of the General Public for the registration of marriage.

Notice to the General Public.

Whereas, Shri Amar Nath s/o Shri Sunder Ram, r/o Village Aikhu and P.O. Ekho, Tehsil Baddi, District Solan (H.P.) and Smt. Santosh d/o Shri Geeta Ram and w/o Shri Amar Nath s/o Shri Sunder Ram, r/o Village Aikhu and P.O. Ekho, Tehsil Baddi, District Solan (H.P.) has moved an application u/s 15 of the Special Marriage Act, 1954 for registration of their marriage that was solemnized on 28-09-2018.

And, whereas, both these applicants have submitted in their applications and in their affidavits that Amar Nath was unmarried and Smt. Santosh was divorced at the time of solemnization of their marriage and were major in age and having no prohibited relations to each other debarring them to marry each other. Both the applicants have requested for registration of their marriage.

Therefore, by this notice the public in general is informed that if any one has any objection regarding registration of this marriage, he may present before this court on or before 23-11-2018 for hearing of objections if any. In case no objection is received by dated 23-11-2018, it will be presumed that there is no objection to the registration of the above said marriage and the same will be registered on the said date.

Given under my hand and seal of the court on 22-10-2018.

Seal.

Sd/-
*Marriage Officer-cum- SDM,
Nalagarh, District Solan, H. P.*

CHANGE OF NAME

I, Bulbul d/o Sh. Kali Dass, r/o Type-I, Block No. 2, Set No. 14, Chakkar Forest Colony, Shimla declares that I have changed my name from Bulbul (old name) to Bhumika Hans (New Name).

BHUMIKA HANS
*d/o Sh. Kali Dass,
r/o Type-I, Block No. 2, Set No. 14,
Chakkar Forest Colony, Shimla.*

CHANGE OF NAME

I, Munna Devi d/o Shri Chaman Lal, r/o VPO Chattara, Tehsil & Distt. Una, H.P. have changed my name from Munna Devi to Shikha Khanna.

SHIKHA KHANNA
*d/o Shri Chaman Lal, r/o VPO Chattara,
Tehsil & Distt. Una, H.P.*

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT**NOTIFICATION***Shimla-2, the 12th October, 2018*

No. Agr.-A(4)-1/2006.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Himachal Pradesh Agricultural and Horticulture Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2005 (Act No. 20 of 2005), the Governor, Himachal Pradesh is pleased to appoint Sh. Baldev Bhandari, V.P.O. Jamun ki Sair, Tehsil Pachhad, Distt. Sirmaur, H.P. as the Chairman of the H.P. State Agricultural Marketing Board with immediate effect.

By order,

Sd/-

Principal Secretary (Agr.).